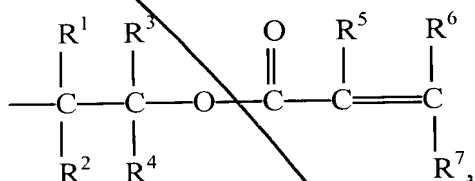


polyamide, polyesteramide, polyesterether, polyurethane, polyurethane-urea, a linear polyether derived from diol, or branched polyether comprising at least one trifunctional alcohol unit,

Y = hydrogen, an alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms or



$R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4$  are, identical or different, hydrogen or a linear, branched or cyclic ( $C_1$ - $C_8$ ) alkyl chain,

$R^5$  = hydrogen, ( $C_1$ - $C_5$ ) alkyl,  $-CH_2OH$  or  $CH_2COOX$ ,

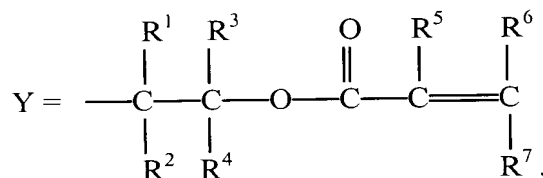
$R^6, R^7$  = hydrogen, ( $C_1$ - $C_8$ ) alkyl, ( $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ ) aryl or  $COOX$ ,

X = hydrogen or ( $C_1$ - $C_8$ ) alkyl,

n = 1-1000 and

m = 1-4,

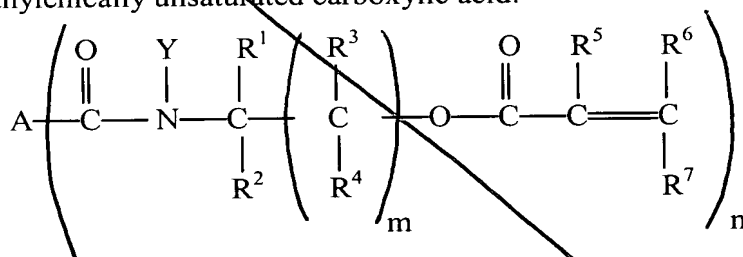
with the proviso that when n = 1,



27. (Three times Amended)

A radiation curable compound represented by

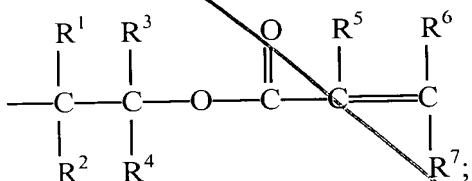
the following formula (I) and which is a mono or multi valent carboxylic acid ester of a  $\beta, \gamma, \delta$  or  $\epsilon$ -hydroxy-alkylamide group containing compound, wherein the ester is derived from an  $\alpha, \beta$ -ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid:



where:

*Sub H Cont.*  
A = a condensation polymer P which is a polyester, polylactone, polyamide, polyesteramide, polyesterether, polyurethane, polyurethane-urea, a linear polyether derived from diol, or branched polyether comprising at least one trifunctional alcohol unit;

Y = hydrogen, an alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms or



$R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4$  are, identical or different, hydrogen or a linear, branched or cyclic ( $C_1$ - $C_8$ ) alkyl chain;

$R^5$  = hydrogen, ( $C_1$ - $C_5$ ) alkyl,  $-CH_2OH$  or  $CH_2COOX$ ;

$R^6, R^7$  = hydrogen, ( $C_1$ - $C_8$ ) alkyl, ( $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ ) aryl or  $COOX$ ;

X = hydrogen or ( $C_1$ - $C_8$ ) alkyl;

n = 1-1000 and

m = 1-4.

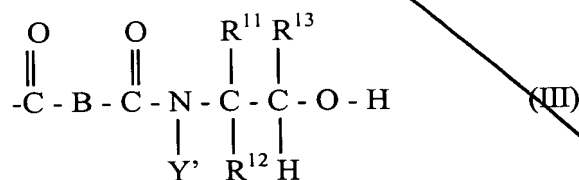
Please cancel claims 24, 25 and 26, in their entireties, without prejudice or disclaimer.

Please add the following claims:

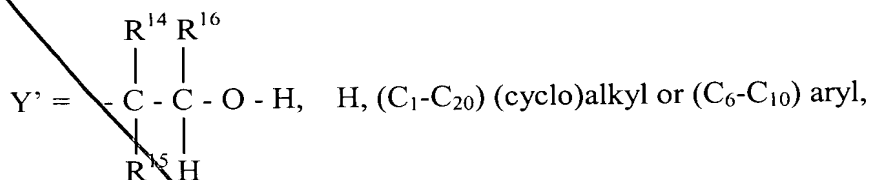
*Sub H Cont.*  
28. (New) The radiation curable compound according to claim 27, wherein said condensation polymer P is a hyperbranched polymer.

*Q.3*  
29. (New) The radiation curable compound according to claim 28, wherein said condensation polymer P is a hyperbranched polymer containing  $\beta$ -hydroxyalkylamide groups and having a weight average molecular mass of at least 800 g/mol.

30. (New) The radiation curable compound according to claim 28, wherein said condensation polymer P is a hyperbranched polymer comprising at least two groups according to formula (III):



in which



B = (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>), optionally substituted, aryl or (cyclo)alkyl aliphatic diradical, and

R<sup>11</sup>, R<sup>13</sup>, R<sup>14</sup>, R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup>, which may be the same or different, represent, H, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) aryl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>) (cyclo) alkyl radical.

*31*

31. (New) Composition comprising a radiation curable compound according to claim 27, further comprising a <sup>different</sup> polymer having an amount of polymerizable unsaturation ranging from 145 to 3000 grams of polymer per mole of unsaturated group (WPU).

32. (New) Composition comprising a radiation curable compound according to claim 27, further comprising a crosslinker for the radiation curable compound.